

to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 2003, and such sums as may be necessary for each of fiscal years 2004 through 2007.

“(2) PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCIES.—In the case of control programs carried out in response to a mosquito-borne disease that constitutes a public health emergency, the authorization of appropriations under paragraph (1) is in addition to applicable authorizations of appropriations under the Public Health Security and Bioterrorism Preparedness and Response Act of 2002.

“(3) FISCAL YEAR 2004 APPROPRIATIONS.—For fiscal year 2004, 50 percent or more of the funds appropriated under paragraph (1) shall be used to award grants to political subdivisions or consortia of political subdivisions under subsection (b).”.

SEC. 3. RESEARCH PROGRAM OF NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES.

Subpart 12 of part C of title IV of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 285 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following section:

“METHODS OF CONTROLLING CERTAIN INSECT AND VERMIN POPULATIONS

“SEC. 463B. The Director of the Institute shall conduct or support research to identify or develop methods of controlling insect and vermin populations that transmit to humans diseases that have significant adverse health consequences.”.

SEC. 4. REPORT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, after consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall submit to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report containing the following:

(1) A description of the status of the development of protocols for ensuring the safety of the blood supply of the United States with respect to West Nile Virus, including—

(A) the status of the development of screening mechanisms;

(B) changes in donor screening protocols; and

(C) the implementation of surveillance systems for the transmission of the virus via the blood supply.

(2) Recommendations for improvements to be made to the safety of the blood supply based on the development of protocols pursuant to paragraph (1), including the need for expedited review of screening mechanisms or other protocols.

(3) The benefits and risks of the spraying of insecticides as a public health intervention, including recommendations and guidelines for such spraying.

(4) The overall role of public health pesticides and the development of standards for the use of such pesticides compared to the standards when such pesticides are used for agricultural purposes.

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the House is considering, hopefully for the final time, the Mosquito Abatement for Safety and Health Act (MASH).

Last summer, West Nile infected over 40 states in the nation. This record epidemic led to the deaths of 274 people and made seriously ill more than 4,000. While much of the press has focused on Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), it is important to point out that last year West Nile Virus led to more American deaths than the total caseload of SARS in this country. West Nile Virus is clearly an infectious disease that must be addressed in a coordinated fashion.

The House has passed the Mosquito Abatement for Safety and Health Act twice in the past year. I am pleased to announce that we have reached agreement with our Senate counterparts and are now planning to move forward legislation that is substantively the same as the MASH Act approved by the House in March, with of course, minor, but nonetheless improvements to the House bill.

The bill we are considering today will complement the work the CDC already has underway. The MASH Act provides authority to the Secretary of Health and Human Services to make grants to states for the purpose of coordinating mosquito control programs, including assessment and mosquito control planning grants to political subdivisions. In addition to State grants, the MASH Act authorizes the CDC to award grants to political subdivisions of states for the operation of mosquito control programs.

The rapid outbreak of West Nile virus across America—which is fast outpacing the predictions of many scientists—has made it very difficult for our communities to adequately respond. The additional federal dollars we authorize through this legislation will assist states and localities with their immediate needs to combat West Nile virus. Notably, this legislation recognizes the importance of keeping mosquito control programs running at the local level, where they have historically operated. The bill also gives additional support to the CDC so it may provide training and technical assistance in the planning, development, and operation of mosquito control programs.

I would also like to personally thank my colleagues, Representative CHRIS JOHN, for the leadership he has shown in advancing this legislation. I would also like to thank Senators GREGG, FRIST, BREAU, LANDRIEU, and KENNEDY and their staff for the extensive time they dedicated to this issue.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. TAUZIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 2854 and S. 1015, the two bills just passed.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

VISION 100—CENTURY OF AVIATION REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 2115) to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes.

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. 108-240)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2115), to amend title 49, United States Code, to reauthorize programs for the Federal Aviation Administration, and for other purposes,

having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment, insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Vision 100—Century of Aviation Reauthorization Act”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Amendments to title 49, United States Code.

Sec. 3. Applicability.

Sec. 4. Findings.

TITLE I—AIRPORT AND AIRWAY IMPROVEMENTS

Subtitle A—Funding of FAA Programs

Sec. 101. Airport planning and development and noise compatibility planning and programs.

Sec. 102. Air navigation facilities and equipment.

Sec. 103. Federal Aviation Administration operations.

Sec. 104. Funding for aviation programs.

Sec. 105. Agreements for operation of airport facilities.

Sec. 106. Insurance.

Subtitle B—Passenger Facility Fees

Sec. 121. Low-emission airport vehicles and ground support equipment.

Sec. 122. Use of fees to pay debt service.

Sec. 123. Streamlining of the passenger facility fee program.

Sec. 124. Financial management of passenger facility fees.

Subtitle C—AIP Modifications

Sec. 141. Airfield pavement.

Sec. 142. Replacement of baggage conveyor systems.

Sec. 143. Authority to use certain funds for airport security programs and activities.

Sec. 144. Grant assurances.

Sec. 145. Clarification of allowable project costs.

Sec. 146. Apportionments to primary airports.

Sec. 147. Cargo airports.

Sec. 148. Considerations in making discretionary grants.

Sec. 149. Flexible funding for nonprimary airport apportionments.

Sec. 150. Use of apportioned amounts.

Sec. 151. Increase in apportionment for, and flexibility of, noise compatibility planning programs.

Sec. 152. Pilot program for purchase of airport development rights.

Sec. 153. Military airport program.

Sec. 154. Airport safety data collection.

Sec. 155. Airport privatization pilot program.

Sec. 156. Innovative financing techniques.

Sec. 157. Airport security program.

Sec. 158. Emission credits for air quality projects.

Sec. 159. Low-emission airport vehicles and infrastructure.

Sec. 160. Compatible land use planning and projects by State and local governments.

Sec. 161. Temporary increase in Government share of certain AIP project costs.

Sec. 163. Federal share for private ownership of airports.

Sec. 164. Disposition of land acquired for noise compatibility purposes.

Sec. 165. Hangar construction grant assurance.

Sec. 166. Terminal development costs.